Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-59

Lambda-cyhalothrin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11) to the product labels of Matador 120EC Insecticide and Warrior Insecticide, containing technical grade lambda-cyhalothrin, are acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Matador 120EC Insecticide, Pest Control Products Act Registration Number 24984 and Warrior Insecticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 26837.

The evaluation of these lambda-cyhalothrin applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for lambda-cyhalothrin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for lambda-cyhalothrin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Lambda-cyhalothrin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Lambda-cyhalothrin	(*S*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*R*,3*R*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (*R*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*S*,3*S*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, including the epimer, in a 1:1 mixture, (*R*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*R*,3*R*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (*S*)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*S*,3*S*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate	0.05	Tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11)[2]

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] Currently, there is an MRL of 0.05 ppm established in/on Tree nuts (Crop Group 14) and pistachios.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for lambda-cyhalothrin in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs[1]. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11)	0.05	0.05 (Nut, tree, group 14)	0.01 (Tree nuts)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for lambda-cyhalothrin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in the United States on almonds and pecans were reassessed in the framework of this petition to support the use of Matador 120EC Insecticide and Warrior Insecticide on Tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11). Lambda-cyhalothrin was applied to almonds and pecans at exaggerated rates, which were harvested according to the proposed label directions.

Maximum Residue Limit

Since almonds and pecans are the representative crops for Crop Group 14-11 and previously reviewed data was used to establish an MRL of 0.05 ppm in/on Crop Group 14 and pistachios, the same data can be extended to the other crops within the revised crop group. Therefore, an MRL of 0.05 ppm is recommended for all new crops within the revised Crop Group 14-11.

Residues of lambda-cyhalothrin in/on crops within Crop Group 14-11 at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.